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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:53:50 ON 02 MAY 2000

=> file registry

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.15	0.15

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conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
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=> s 8 hydrozquinoline/cn

L1 0 8 HYDROZQUINOLINE/CN

=> s 8 hydroxyquinoline/cn

L2 0 8 HYDROXYQUINOLINE/CN

=> s hydroxyquinoline/cn

L3 0 HYDROXYQUINOLINE/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.00	12.15

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 2 May 2000 VOL 132 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2000 (20000501/ED)

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of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in CAPLUS on STN.

=> s hydroxyquinoline

8914 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
562 HYDROXYQUINOLINES
L4 9083 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
(HYDROXYQUINOLINE OR HYDROXYQUINOLINES)

=> s zinc chloride

(.pi.-A isotherms of Langmuir monolayers of Zn-hydroxyquinoline complex with different zinc salts added in subphase to study counterion effect)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999:511033 CAPLUS

DN 131:139492

TI Chelated 8-hydroxyquinoline for the treatment of epithelial lesions

IN Jordan, Russel T.; Hanson, Carl C.; Potestio, Frank S.

PA Dermex Pharmaceuticals, LLC, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K033-00

ICS A61K033-24

CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9939721	A1	19990812	WO 1999-US2817	19990210
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9925956	A1	19990823	AU 1999-25956	19990210
PRAI	US 1998-21421		19980210		
	WO 1999-US2817		19990210		

AB Oxinates including 8-hydroxyquinoline and a heavy metal are topically applied to epidermal lesions for therapeutic effect. The therapeutic compn. demonstrates selective toxicity with a therapeutic index of 100% on human lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, venereal warts, male veruoca warts, lesions produced by human papilloma virus, basal cell carcinoma, solar keratosis, and Kaposi's sarcoma. In veterinary applications where dogs, cats, and horses are the patients,

the compn. shows a 100% therapeutic index with selective toxicity against eye cancer, sarcoids, sarcoma, malignant melanoma, rectal adenoma, histiocytoma, and sebaceous adenoma.

ST epithelial lesion cancer hydroxyquinoline chelate; veterinary drug epithelial lesion hydroxyquinoline chelate

IT Antitumor agents
(Kaposi's sarcoma; chelated hydroxyquinoline for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Keratosis
(actinic; chelated hydroxyquinoline for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Reproductive tract
(acuminate wart; chelated hydroxyquinoline for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Larrea
(antioxidant; chelated hydroxyquinoline for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Skin, neoplasm
(basal cell carcinoma, inhibitors; chelated hydroxyquinoline for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(basal cell carcinoma; chelated hydroxyquinoline for

treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Skin
(basal cell, lesion; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(carcinoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Cyst, pathological
Epithelium
Human papillomavirus
Penetrating agents
Wart
Wound healing
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Glycols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Heavy metals
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelates; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(colon; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethers, propylene glycol polyoxyalkylene ether derivs.; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Lung, neoplasm
(inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(melanoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Lecithins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(penetrant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antioxidants
(pharmaceutical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems

(solns., injection; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., topical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drugs
(veterinary; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 117-39-5, Quercetin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (8-**hydroxyquinoline** derived from; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, derivs. 500-38-9 500-38-9D, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antioxidant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, polyoxyalkylene ether derivs. 148-24-3D, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, chelates 7439-89-6D, Iron, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7439-96-5D, Manganese, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7439-98-7D, Molybdenum, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7440-50-8D, Copper, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 13978-85-3, Zinc 8-hydroxyquinolate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 8049-65-8, Plastibase 50w 106392-12-5, Pluronic F 127 236391-72-3, Aquabase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (penetrant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 148-24-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, reactions 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant) (reaction; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:603279 CAPLUS
DN 129:246520
TI Perylene crown ether fluorescent dyes, their preparation and their use as fluorescent complex formers for metallic materials
IN Langhals, Heinz; Jona, Wolfgang
PA Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C09B005-62
ICS C09K011-06; D06P001-22; C09D017-00; C09D011-00; C09D005-06; C09D005-22; G01N021-63; G01N021-64; G01N021-66; G01N021-76; G01N031-00
ICA D06P003-32; D06P003-30; D06P003-20; D06P003-64; D06L003-12; D06P003-04;

D06P003-60
 ICI C08K005-56
 CC 41-5 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 37, 40, 42, 73, 74, 80

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19709008	A1	19980910	DE 1997-19709008	19970305
	WO 9839333	A1	19980911	WO 1998-EP1023	19980223
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9867237	A1	19980922	AU 1998-67237	19980223
	EP 966468	A1	19991229	EP 1998-912370	19980223
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
PRAI	DE 1997-19709004		19970305		
	DE 1997-19709008		19970305		
	WO 1998-EP1023		19980223		
OS	MARPAT 129:246520				
AB	Perylenetetracarboxylic diimides with a crown ether group connected to .gtoreq.1 N atom are obtained from crown ether amine derivs. and the appropriate perylenetetracarboxylic deriv. The dyes have the ability to complex with metals, forming strongly fluorescing complexes and thus may be used for fluorimetric detn. of metal ions. Thus, 2-(aminomethyl)-15-crown-5 was condensed with N-(1-hexylheptyl)perylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid-3,4-dianhydride-9,10-imide to give a fluorescent dye with a 1-hexylheptyl group and a 2-methylene-15-crown-5 group. This dye formed fluorescent complexes with Fe and other metals.				
ST	perylene-tetracarboxylic diimide fluorescent dye prepn complexation				
IT	Marking				
	(agents; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)				
IT	Dyeing				
	(bulk; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for plastics)				
IT	Immunoassay				
	(luminescence; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)				
IT	Dyeing				
	(mordant; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)				
IT	Art				
	Dye lasers				
	Electroluminescent devices				
	Electrophotography				
	Fluorescent indicators				
	Fluorometry				
	Ink-jet inks				
	Inks				
	Nonlinear optical materials				
	Photoconductors				
	Photography				
	Photopolymerization catalysts				
	Printing inks				
	Recycling of polymeric materials				
	Scintillators				
	Solar collectors				
	Vat dyeing				
	(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)				
IT	Fluorescent dyes				
	(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)				
IT	Crown ethers				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or				

engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)

IT 91-22-5, Quinoline, uses 288-32-4, Imidazole, uses
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalysts for condensation of perylenetetracarboxylic compds. with amines)

IT 213027-73-7P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dye; in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-77-1P
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213007-16-0P 213027-74-8P 213027-75-9P 213027-76-0P 213027-78-2P
 213027-79-3P 213027-80-6P 213027-81-7P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-71-5P 213027-72-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (in condensation of perylenetetracarboxylic compds. with amines)

IT 5970-45-6, Zinc acetate dihydrate
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 60835-71-4P, 4'-Aminobenzo-15-crown-5 102818-74-6P, 4',5'-Diaminobenzo-15-crown-5
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
 (intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-68-0P 213027-69-1P 213027-70-4P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
 (intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 54258-41-2, 5-Amino-1,10-phenanthroline
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 7439-89-6D, Iron, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes 7439-96-5D, Manganese, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes 7440-47-3D, Chromium, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-77-1DP, metal complexes
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation and detn.)

IT 7439-89-6, Iron, analysis 7440-02-0, Nickel, analysis 7440-47-3, Chromium, analysis 7440-48-4, Cobalt, analysis 7440-50-8, Copper, analysis
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)

IT 130296-39-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (starting material; in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes
 for metal complexation)

IT 128-69-8P, Perylenetetracarboxylic dianhydride
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes
 for
 metal complexation)

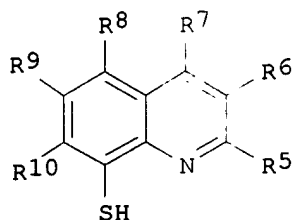
IT 60835-69-0 68941-06-0, 4'-Aminobenzo-18-crown-6 77001-50-4
 83585-56-2, 2-(Aminomethyl)-15-crown-5 83585-61-9 94616-61-2
 130296-37-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes
 for
 metal complexation)

IT 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide 4199-88-6, 5-Nitro-1,10-phenanthroline
 21302-43-2, 5-Amino-8-hydroxyquinoline dihydrochloride
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal
 complexation)

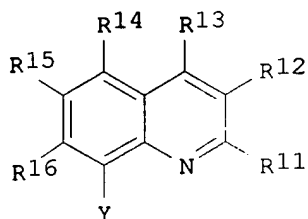
L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1997:479326 CAPLUS
 DN 127:101870
 TI Preparation of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device
 IN Kishii, Noriyuki; Kijima, Yasunori
 PA Sony Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C07F003-02
 ICS C07D215-20; C07D215-36; C07D263-14; C07F003-06; H05B033-00
 CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 29

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 09165390	A2	19970624	JP 1995-348100	19951215
GI					



II



III

- AB The title compds. $M_2(L_1S)_m(L_2Z)_nX_{4-m-n}$ [I; Z = O, S; X = anion; M = bivalent IIA and IIB group metal; L1 = N-contg. arom. thiol ligands such as II (R5-R10 = H, halo, OH, CO₂H, NH₂, etc.); L2 = N-contg. arom. alc. or thiol ligands such as III (Y = OH, SH; R11-R16 = H, halo, NO₂, NH₂, etc.); m = 1-4; n = 0-3] are prepd. by reacting metal salts MX'₂ (M = same as above; X' = anion) with L1SH, L2SH, or L2OH (L1, L2 = same as above) in alcs. I are useful as devices. Thus, ZnCl₂ was reacted with III (QSH; Y = SH, R11-R16 = H).HCl in EtOH to give Zn₂(QS)₃, which was tested and showed high brightness, electronic transporting, and fluorescent characteristics.
- ST polynuclear metal complex prepn electroluminescent device; electronic transporting agent polynuclear metal complex; fluorescent material polynuclear metal complex
- IT Coordination compounds
 RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polynuclear; prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)
- IT Electroluminescent devices
 Fluorescent substances
 (prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)
- IT 148-24-3DP, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 491-33-8DP, 8-Mercaptoquinoline, complex with zinc in form of Zn₂L₃ 491-33-8DP, 8-Mercaptoquinoline, complex with zinc in form of Zn₂L₄ 835-64-3DP, 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 1892-91-7DP, 5-Fluoro-8-mercaptoquinoline, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 7439-95-4DP, Magnesium, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole 7440-66-6DP, Zinc, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline in form of ZnL₂
 RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)
- IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)
- IT 148-24-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, reactions 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 835-64-3, 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole 1892-91-7, 5-Fluoro-8-

mercaptoquinoline 7646-85-7, **zinc chloride** (ZnCl₂),
 reactions 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, reactions 34006-16-1,
 8-Mercaptoquinoline hydrochloride
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1996:159353 CAPLUS
 DN 124:212262
 TI Spectrophotometric determination of some halogenated 8-
hydroxyquinolines in their pharmaceutical formulations
 AU Emara, Kamla M.; Khashaba, Pakinaz Y.; Refat, Ibrahim H.; Gaber, Hanan M.
 CS Faculty Pharmacy, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt
 SO Egypt. J. Anal. Chem. (1995), 4(1), 105-13
 CODEN: EJACEH
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 64-3 (Pharmaceutical Analysis)
 AB A spectrophotometric method for the detn. of 8-hydroxyquinoline (oxine),
 clioquinol, iodoquinol and chiniofon in bulk and pharmaceuticals depends
 on the reaction with **zinc chloride** salt of diazotized
 1-aminoanthraquinone (Fast Red AL salt) in the presence of 0.01M disodium
 hydrogen phosphate in aq. methanolic media at 20.degree.. The azo dyes
 formed gave intense absorption in the vicinity of 500-530 nm. Beer's law
 was valid in the concn. ranges; 0.8-6, 1-12, 2.5-17 and 0.4-10 mg.ml⁻¹ of
 oxine, clioquinol, iodoquinol and chiniofon, resp. The results obtained
 were comparable with those of the official methods.
 ST **hydroxyquinoline** detn pharmaceutical spectrophotometry;
 quinoline hydroxy detn pharmaceutical spectrophotometry
 IT Pharmaceutical analysis
 Spectrochemical analysis
 (spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)
 IT 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 130-26-7, Clioquinol 148-24-3, Oxine, analysis
 8002-90-2, Chiniofon
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)
 IT 16048-40-1, Fast Red AL salt
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
 (spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1995:897002 CAPLUS
 DN 124:18464
 TI Recording materials employing visible change in formation of coordination
 compounds
 IN Torii, Masashi; Hayakawa, Kunio
 PA Ricoh Kk, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM B41M005-26
 ICS B41M005-30
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 07228045	A2	19950829	JP 1994-276034	19941014
	US 5489501	A	19960206	US 1994-325121	19941018
PRAI	JP 1993-283961		19931018		
	JP 1993-312553		19931118		
	JP 1993-344165		19931218		
	JP 1993-346474		19931223		
	JP 1994-276034		19941014		

AB The recording materials contain .gtoreq.2 coordination compds. and employ

the visible change in newly formation of another coordination compd. from the coordination compds. Heat, pressure, or elec. current is charged to the recording materials to induce exchange reaction of the ligands and the metal ions between .gtoreq.2 coordination compds. resulting in formation of new coordination compds. and visible change. The materials may addnl. contain acidic substances, H2O-releasing substances, inorg. metal compds., Fe dicarboxylates, etc., to improve the storage stability. The recording materials show high sensitivity, low d. of the background, and good storage stability in the image area and the background. A base paper was coated with a compn. contg. Ca Fe stearate (Fe:Ca = 1:2), 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene Zn, CaCO3, Me cellulose, and an aq. soln. of poly(vinyl alc.) to give a thermal recording sheet.

ST recording material coordination compd formation; printing material visible change coordination

IT Coordination Copying paper (recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT Coordination compounds RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); USES (Uses) (recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT Printing, nonimpact (thermal, recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 10326-27-9, Barium chloride dihydrate RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (hydrate; recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 610-30-0, 2,4-Dinitrobenzoic acid 693-23-2, Dodecanedioic acid 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, uses 7718-54-9, Nickelous chloride, uses 7784-26-1 9057-02-7, Pullulan 90884-29-0, 1,5-Bis(4-hydroxyphenylthio)-3-oxapentane 168905-94-0 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, magnesium complex 92-44-4D, 2,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene, zinc complex 148-24-3D, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, magnesium complex 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, complex with benzoic acid and hydroxyquinoline 7440-66-6D, Zinc, 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene complex 13978-85-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline zinc salt 14639-28-2, 8-Hydroxyquinoline magnesium salt 92898-59-4 155163-26-1 171499-16-4 RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); USES (Uses) (recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1994:37699 CAPLUS

DN 120:37699

TI Detection of biohazardous materials in water by measuring bioluminescence reduction with the marine organism *Vibrio harveyi*

AU Thomulka, Kenneth W.; McGee, David J.; Lange, John H.

CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Philadelphia Coll. Pharm. Sci., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA

SO J. Environ. Sci. Health, Part A (1993), A28(9), 2153-66

CODEN: JESEDU; ISSN: 0360-1226

DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 61-3 (Water)

Section cross-reference(s): 79, 80

AB This study evaluated 2 bioassay methods, direct and growth, using *Vibrio harveyi*, a bioluminescent bacterium, to detect biohazardous materials in water. The end point for the evaluation of the toxicity of the various substances tested was the median effective concn. for bioluminescence redn. Thirty-four compds. were tested, including representatives of azides, alcs., antibiotics, antioxidants, detergents, formalin, heavy metals, oxidants and H₂O₂. While the direct and growth assays were unable to identify toxicity in 17 and 7 compds., resp., they appear to be more sensitive than the Microtox assay system. The use of these methods for monitoring and evaluating aquatic environments is discussed.

ST biohazardous material detection water *Vibrio harveyi*
 IT *Vibrio harveyi*
 (biohazardous material detection in water by redn. of bioluminescence of)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, analysis
 RL: ANST (Analytical study)
 (biohazardous material detection in, bioluminescence redn. of *Vibrio harveyi* in)

IT 50-00-0, Formalin, analysis 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-92-1, Streptomycin, analysis 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 67-56-1, Methanol, analysis 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, analysis 69-53-4, Ampicillin 108-95-2, Phenol, analysis 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, analysis 151-21-3, Sodium dodecylsulfate, analysis 303-81-1, Novobiocin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 688-73-3D, derivs. 1002-53-5D, derivs. 1327-53-3, Arsenic trioxide 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, analysis 7646-79-9, Cobaltous chloride, analysis 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, analysis 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, analysis 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7757-79-1, Potassium nitrate, analysis 7758-95-4, Lead chloride 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, analysis 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, analysis 7778-50-9, Potassium dichromate 7778-54-3, Calcium hypochlorite 9002-93-1, Triton x-100 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride 14488-53-0 25550-58-7, Dinitrophenol 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 36643-28-4
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (detection of, in water, bioluminescence redn. of *Vibrio harveyi* in)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1991:600846 CAPLUS
 DN 115:200846

TI Performance of 133 compounds in the lambda prophage induction endpoint of the Microscreen assay and a comparison with *S. typhimurium* mutagenicity and rodent carcinogenicity assays

AU Rossman, T. G.; Molina, M.; Meyer, L.; Boone, P.; Klein, C. B.; Wang, Z.; Li, F.; Lin, W. C.; Kinney, P. L.
 CS Med. Cent., NYU, Tuxedo, NY, 10987, USA
 SO Mutat. Res. (1991), 260(4), 349-67
 CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107

DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 4-6 (Toxicology)

AB The Microscreen assay was developed as a means of testing very small samples, as in complex mixt. fractionation. It is a multi-endpoint assay which utilizes *Escherichia coli* WP2s(.lambda.). Exposure takes place to serial dilns. of the test compd. in microtitre wells (250 .mu.L) followed by sampling from wells in which growth has occurred (non-toxic wells). Although a no. of different endpoints can be measured, only the prophage induction endpoint (the 1st one developed) has been extensively tested. Results with 133 compds. are presented. These include 111 compds. which were tested in the *S. typhimurium* assay and 66 compds. for which odent

bioassay and *S. typhimurium* assay data exists. The concordance for the Microscreen assay and the *S. typhimurium* assay was 71%. For this group of compds., the sensitivity of the Microscreen assays in detecting carcinogens was 76% compared with 58% for the *S. typhimurium* assay. However, the *S. typhimurium* assay was somewhat more specific (69%) compared with the Microscreen (56%). The overall assocn. between carcinogenicity and Microscreen results was statistically significant, whereas for the *S. typhimurium* assay the assocn. with carcinogenicity was non-significant. The Microscreen assay was able to detect halogenated compds. better than the *S. typhimurium* assay. The Microscreen assay should prove useful in complex mixt. fractionation, or in other situations where sample size is limiting.

ST genotoxicity mutagenicity chem *Escherichia* microscreen assay; lambda prophage induction endpoint *Escherichia* genotoxicity

IT Antibiotics
(bioassay of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT *Escherichia coli*
(carcinogen and mutagen screening in assay with, lambda prophage induction endpoint in)

IT Alkylating agents, biological
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Solvents
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Mineral elements
Nucleic acid bases
Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Carcinogens
Mutagens
(screening of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(analogs, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Nutrients
(anti-, of carcinogens and mutagens, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Amines, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aryl, of carcinogens and mutagens, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Inorganic compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(biol., mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Toxicity
(geno-, of carcinogens and mutagens, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Organic compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(halo, of carcinogens and mutagens, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Trace elements, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(metals, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by *Escherichia coli* lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nitro, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polycyclic, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 50-07-7, Mitomycin C
50-32-8, Benzo[a]pyrene, biological studies 50-76-0, Actinomycin D
50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-89-5, Thymidine, biological studies 51-20-7, 5-Bromouracil 53-70-3, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene 55-18-5, N-Nitrosodiethylamine 55-21-0, Benzamide 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride, biological studies 56-49-5, 3-Methylcholanthrene 56-57-5, 4-Nitroquinoline-1-oxide 57-57-8, .beta.-Propiolactone 57-97-6 58-08-2, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-14-3 60-23-1, Cysteamine 62-50-0, Ethylmethane sulfonate 62-53-3, Aniline, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-61-2, Acridine orange 65-71-4, Thymine 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-27-3, Methylmethane sulfonate 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethylsulfoxide, biological studies 68-94-0, Hypoxanthine 69-89-6, Xanthine 70-25-7, N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine 71-43-2, Benzene, biological studies 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, biological studies 78-98-8, Methylglyoxal 79-01-6, Trichloroethylene, biological studies 81-88-9, Rhodamine B 85-01-8, Phenanthrene, biological studies

85-02-9, Benzo[f]quinoline 87-29-6, Cinnamyl anthranilate 87-62-7, 2,6-Xylidine 90-41-5, 2-Biphenylamine 90-45-9, 9-Aminoacridine 90-94-8, Michler's ketone 91-94-1, 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 95-54-5, o-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 97-00-7,

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene
101-80-4 103-23-1, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate 105-60-2, Caprolactam, biological studies 105-87-3, Geranyl acetate 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-78-1, Melamine, biological studies 108-88-3, Toluene, biological studies 117-39-5, Quercetin 117-81-7, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate 119-53-9 119-90-4, 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 120-12-7, Anthracene, biological studies 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 127-65-1, Chloramine T 128-44-9, Sodium saccharine 129-00-0, Pyrene, biological studies 131-17-9 134-58-7, 8-Azaguanine 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies 146-59-8, ICR 170 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies 192-97-2, Benzo[e]pyrene 206-44-0, Fluoranthene 215-58-7, Dibenz[a,c]anthracene 230-17-1, Benzo[c]cinnoline 260-94-6, Acridine 373-02-4, Nickel acetate 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 452-06-2, 2-Aminopurine 504-15-4, Orcinol 524-42-5, 1,2-Naphthoquinone 601-77-4, N-Nitrosodiisopropylamine 605-71-0, 1,5-Dinitronaphthalene 607-57-8, 2-Nitrofluorene 609-20-1, 2,6-Dichloro-p-phenylenediamine 613-13-8, 2-Aminoanthracene 723-62-6, Anthracene-9-carboxylic acid 838-85-7, Diphenylphosphate 930-55-2, N-Nitrosopyrrolidine 951-77-9, Deoxycytidine 951-78-0, Deoxyuridine 1239-45-8 1330-20-7,

biological studies 1689-64-1, 9-Hydroxyfluorene 2498-66-0,
Benz[a]anthracene-7,12-dione 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 4433-40-3,
5-Hydroxymethyluracil
5116-24-5, 5-Hydroxymethyl-2'-deoxyuridine 5667-20-9 7447-39-4,

Cupric
chloride, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, biological studies 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7631-95-0, Sodium molybdate 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies

7722-64-7,
Potassium permanganate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies

7757-82-6, Sulfuric acid disodium salt, biological studies 7758-94-3, Ferrous chloride 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7772-99-8, Stannous chloride, biological studies 7773-01-5, Manganous chloride 7784-46-5, Sodium arsenite 7787-47-5, Beryllium chloride 7789-00-6, Potassium chromate 7803-49-8, Hydroxylamine, biological studies 9041-93-4, Bleomycin sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10049-05-5, Chromium chloride (CrCl₂) 10099-74-8, Lead nitrate 10102-18-8, Sodium selenite 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride 10361-37-2, Barium chloride, biological studies 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate 13472-45-2, Sodium tungstate 17070-45-0, ICR 191 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59536-65-1, FireMaster BP 6

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT 92-52-4D, 1,1'-Biphenyl, bromo derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1989:479091 CAPLUS
DN 111:79091
TI One-stage synthesis of selective ion exchangers based on 5-(chloromethyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline and macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers
AU Ergozhin, E. E.; Nurakhmetov, K. N.; Rafikov, S. R.; Utkelov, B. A.
CS Inst. Khim. Nauk, Alma-Ata, USSR
SO Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (1989), 305(6), 1382-5 [Chem.]
CODEN: DANKAS; ISSN: 0002-3264
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
AB Chelating cation exchangers with 8-hydroxyquinoline groups were obtained in 1 step by the reaction of macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with 5-(chloromethyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline in DMF contg. Friedel-Crafts catalysts. The highest capacity (2.16 mequiv/g, at pH 4.5, for Cu) resin was obtained using SnCl₄ catalyst. The bonding strength of metal ions decreased in the order Cu²⁺ > Ni²⁺ > Mg²⁺.
ST hydroxyquinoline cation exchanger chelating
IT Friedel-Crafts reaction catalysts
(chlorides, for chloromethylhydroxyquinoline with styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer)
IT Cation exchangers
(chelating, hydroxyquinoline group contg., prepn. of)
IT 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-78-8, Stannic chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride (ZnCl₂), uses and miscellaneous 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7772-99-8, Tin chloride (SnCl₂), uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for alkylation of styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with chloromethylhydroxyquinoline)
IT 9003-70-7DP, Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer, reaction products with 5-(chloromethyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(cation exchangers, chelating, prepn. of)
IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, properties 7440-02-0, Nickel, properties 7440-50-8, Copper, properties
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(sorption of, by chelating group-contg. cation exchangers)

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1988:590897 CAPLUS
DN 109:190897

TI Feasible ways of ethylene oxide chemical stability extension
 AU Kwasny, Mirosław; Syczewski, Michał
 CS Wojskowa Akad. Tech., Warsaw, Pol.
 SO Przem. Chem. (1988), 67(8), 370-3
 CODEN: PRCHAB; ISSN: 0033-2496
 DT Journal
 LA Polish
 CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 AB Some Lewis acids (SnCl_4 , BF_3 , FeCl_3) and anionic catalysts (MeONa , KOH) exhibited high catalytic activity in ethylene oxide (I) polymn. at
 298-348
 K, whereas other Lewis catalysts (AlCl_3 , TiCl_4 , ZnCl_2), anionic catalysts (NaOH), metal oxides (coordination catalysts), and org. acids showed low or no activity, depending on the type and reaction temp. Inhibiting action on I polymn., esp. in the presence of coordination catalysts, exhibited some complexing compds., such as 8-hydroxyquinoline, gallic acid, and benzoyl acetone. Thiuram and di-Ph chlorophosphate exhibited inhibiting action in anionic polymn. of I. Inhibiting mechanisms of different inhibitors are discussed.
 ST ethylene oxide polymn inhibition; catalyst polymn ethylene oxide; coordination polymn inhibition ethylene oxide; anionic polymn inhibition ethylene oxide; oxirane polymn inhibition
 IT Lewis acids
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalysts, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
 IT Polymerization inhibitors
 (for ethylene oxide)
 IT Polymerization catalysts
 (for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
 IT Tannins
 Carboxylic acids, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (inhibitors, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
 IT Kinetics of polymerization
 (of ethylene oxide, polymn. inhibition in relation to)
 IT Polymerization catalysts
 (anionic, for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
 IT Polymerization catalysts
 (coordination, for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
 IT 124-41-4, Sodium methoxide 1309-37-1, Ferric oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-73-2,
 Sodium
 hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses
 and
 miscellaneous 7550-45-0, Titanium tetrachloride, uses and miscellaneous 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-78-8, Tin
 tetrachloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, Zinc
 chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7705-08-0, Iron trichloride,
 uses and miscellaneous
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalysts, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
 IT 25322-68-3P, Ethylene oxide homopolymer
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation of, effect of catalysts and inhibitors on)
 IT 60-00-4, EDTA, uses and miscellaneous 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, uses and miscellaneous 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 93-91-4, Benzoyl acetone 137-26-8, Thiuram 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, uses and miscellaneous 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
 2524-64-3,
 Diphenyl chlorophosphate 37275-48-2, Dipyrityl 37360-94-4, Eriochrome
 Black
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (inhibitors, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
 IT 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, reactions

RL: PRP (Properties)
(polymn. kinetics of, polymn. inhibition in relation to)

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1988:26959 CAPLUS
DN 108:26959
TI Polymeric compositions capable of releasing a bioactive substance at a controlled rate
IN Yamamori, Naokia; Ohsugi, Hiroharu; Eguchi, Yoshuo; Yokoi, Junji
PA Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A01N025-10
ICS A61K009-22; A61K031-74
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	EP 220965	A2	19870506	EP 1986-308477	19861030
	EP 220965	A3	19900214		
	EP 220965	B1	19920122		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	JP 62101653	A2	19870512	JP 1985-243593	19851030
	JP 07108927	B4	19951122		
	AU 8664512	A1	19870507	AU 1986-64512	19861028
	AU 598761	B2	19900705		
	DK 8605169	A	19870501	DK 1986-5169	19861029
	NO 8604320	A	19870504	NO 1986-4320	19861029
	NO 171533	B	19921221		
	NO 171533	C	19930331		
	CA 1325970	A1	19940111	CA 1986-521750	19861029
	US 5298569	A	19940329	US 1993-1417	19930107

PRAI JP 1985-243593 19851030
US 1986-924823 19861030
US 1988-267698 19881103
US 1990-622112 19901205

AB A polymeric compn. that releases a bioactive substance at a controlled rate comprises a polymer having a bioactive org. moiety bonded on .gtoreq.1 side chain through a metal ester bonding. A polymer was prepd. by heating a mixt. of Et acrylate 60, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 25, acrylic acid 15, AIBN 2, xylene 120 and BuOH 30 parts at 110-120.degree., for 2

h. This polymer (100 parts) was heated with 14.4 parts 5-quinolinecarboxylic acid and 7.7 parts Ni(OH)2 at 120.degree. for 2 h to give a controlled-release material.

ST acrylate polymer bioactive controlled release; agrochem controlled release

acrylate polymer

IT 28262-63-7D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids

37685-40-8D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids

38719-16-3D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids

(as controlled-release compn.)

IT 54-21-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 61-33-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 65-86-1D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 87-08-1D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 89-83-8D, Thymol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 94-75-7D, 2,4-D, reaction products with acid group-contg.

polymers and metal compds. 97-53-0D, Eugenol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 98-09-9D, reaction products

with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 135-19-3D, .beta.-Naphthol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 148-18-5D, Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 148-24-3D,

8- **Hydroxyquinoline**, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 489-21-4D, Sarcomycin, reaction products

with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 703-95-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 818-08-6D, Dibutyl tin oxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1305-62-0D, Calcium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1309-33-7D, Ferric hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1309-42-8D, Magnesium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 3926-62-3D, Sodium monochloroacetate, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 7250-53-5D, 5-Quinoline carboxylic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-89-6D, Iron, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-92-1D, Lead, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org.

acids 7439-96-5D, Manganese, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-02-0D, Nickel, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-21-3D, Silicon, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-31-5D, Tin, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-32-6D, Titanium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-39-3D, compds., reaction products

with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-48-4D, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-50-8D, Copper, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-66-6D, Zinc, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-70-2D, Calcium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7446-07-3D, Tellurium dioxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7646-85-7D, **Zinc chloride**, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7718-54-9D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 10112-91-1D, Mercurous chloride, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 10361-43-0D, Bismuth hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 12054-48-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 13463-67-7D, Titanium oxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 13494-80-9D, Tellurium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org.

acids 17194-00-2D, Barium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 18933-05-6D, Manganese hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org.

acids 19783-14-3D, Lead hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 20427-59-2D, Copper hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org.

acids

21645-51-2D, Aluminum hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 27178-83-2D, Nitrobenzoic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 33876-51-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 77341-67-4D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 80191-41-9D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 108640-11-5D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-46-5D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-47-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-48-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111769-69-8D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. (as controlled-release compns.)

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1987:190353 CAPLUS
 DN 106:190353
 TI Vector containing cytotoxin resistance marker for cloning in yeast
 IN Kimura, Hikari; Fukuda, Yasuki; Nanatane, Toshihiko; Watabe, Kunihiro;
 Murata, Kosaku; Shimosaka, Makoto
 PA Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Japan; Wako Bio K. K.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C12N015-00
 ICS C12N001-16; C12Q001-04
 ICI C12N015-00, C12R001-85; C12N015-00, C12R001-72; C12N015-00, C12R001-78;
 C12N015-00, C12R001-645; C12N015-00, C12R001-88
 CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61280281	A2	19861210	JP 1985-119817	19850604
	JP 2551751	B2	19961106		

AB Vectors are constructed for cloning and expression of genes in yeast.
 The

vectors contain resistance to one or more of the following cytotoxins:
 .alpha.-ketoaldehydes, heavy metals, 8-hydroxyquinolines,
 tetramethylthiuramdisulfides, iodoacetamides, and N-ethylmaleimides.

Thus,

Sau3AI fragments of chromosomal DNA isolated from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

DKD-5D-H conferring resistance to glyoxal (G), methylglyoxal (MG), ethylglyoxal (EG), and phenylglyoxal (PhG) were ligated to BamHI treated plasmid YEp-13 to give recombinant plasmids pYG10, pYMG14, pYEG2, and pYPhG20 conferring Mg, EG, and PhG resistance, resp.

ST glyoxal resistance plasmid cloning *Saccharomyces*; cytotoxin resistance plasmid cloning yeast

IT Yeast

(cloning vector plasmid for, construction of, cytotoxin resistance gene on, as selectable marker)

IT Gene and Genetic element, microbial

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(for cytotoxins, of yeast, cloning vector plasmid contg., as selectable marker, construction of)

IT Molecular cloning

(of gene for resistance to cytotoxic substances, of yeast, in construction of cloning vector plasmid)

IT Plasmid and Episome

(pYEG2, cloning vector, ethylglyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable

marker, for cloning in yeast)

IT Plasmid and Episome
(pYG10, cloning vector, glyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable marker, for cloning in yeast)

IT Plasmid and Episome
(pYMG, cloning vector, methylglyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable marker, for cloning in yeast)

IT 78-98-8, Methylglyoxal 107-22-2 1074-12-0, Phenylglyoxal 4417-81-6, Ethylglyoxal 7332-93-6, Propylglyoxal 7447-39-4, Copper chloride, biological studies 7646-79-9, Cobalt chloride, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7718-54-9, biological studies 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride

RL: PRP (Properties)
(gene for resistance to, yeast cloning vector plasmid contg., as selectable marker)

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1969:414366 CAPLUS

DN 71:14366

TI Wood pulp preservative

IN Hallstan, B. H.; Florvall, G. L.

PA Aktiebolag Ewos

SO Swed., 2 pp.

CODEN: SSXXAY

DT Patent

LA Swedish

IC D21C

CC 43 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SE 218132		19680109	SE	19631219
AB	Spoilage of paper pulp was prevented by applying to an aq. slurry a fungicide (50-600 g./ton pulp), composed of 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) and a Zn salt in stoichiometric proportions. Thus, 20 g. I was dissolved in 60 g. of a warm 25% soln. of H2SO4 followed by 20 g. ZnSO4.7H2O (II). This soln. (500 ml.) was added to a 3% pulp slurry.				

The pulp was dewatered to 50% consistency and baled. After 4 months at 26.degree., no signs of deterioration of pulp were detected. Similar results were obtained with mixts. of 30 g. I and 20 g. II in 50 g. of a 20% HCl soln.; and 10 g. ZnCl2, 10 g. I, 45 g. 10% H2SO4 soln., and 35 g. EtOH.

ST wood pulp preservatives; fungicides wood pulp; zinc salts wood pulp preservation; hydroxyquinoline wood pulp preservation

IT Paper pulp
(preservation of, by quinolinol contg. zinc salts)

IT 7446-20-0 7646-85-7, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. sulfuric acid and)

IT 7664-93-9, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. zinc chloride and)

IT 7647-01-0, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. zinc sulfate heptahydrate and)

IT 148-24-3, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(paper pulp preservation with zinc sulfate heptahydrate and)

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

35.97

48.12

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-7.24

-7.24

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:58:44 ON 02 MAY 2000

for more information.

=> s hydroxyquinoline

8138 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
543 HYDROXYQUINOLINES
L1 8302 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
(HYDROXYQUINOLINE OR HYDROXYQUINOLINES)

=> s zinc

311143 ZINC
51 ZINCS
L2 311154 ZINC
(ZINC OR ZINCS)

=> s lesions

L3 45105 LESIONS

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L4 1 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> d l4 all

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:487197 CAPLUS
DN 119:87197
TI Involvement of a metalloprotease in low-affinity nerve growth factor
receptor truncation: inhibition of truncation in vitro and in vivo
AU DiStefano, Peter S.; Chelsea, Diane M.; Schick, Christine M.;
McKelvy, Jeffrey F.
CS Neurosci. Res. Div., Abbott Lab., Abbott Park, IL, 60064, USA
SO J. Neurosci. (1993), 13(6), 2405-14
CODEN: JNRSDS; ISSN: 0270-6474
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The mechanism of low-affinity NGF receptor (LNGFR) truncation was
investigated in cultured Schwann cells. Affinity labeling of
Schwann cells with 125I-NGF or metabolic labeling with 35S-cysteine
showed that truncated NGF receptor (NGF-Rt) was derived from the
cell surface form of the receptor. Addn. of full-length, exogenous
NGF receptor (Mr = 80 kDa) to Schwann cell membranes resulted in
cleavage of the exogenous substrate to NGF-Rt. Investigations into
the mechanism of truncation revealed that metalloprotease inhibitors
such as phenanthroline, bathophenanthroline, and 8-
hydroxyquinoline (8-OHQ) blocked LNGFR truncation in a
concn.-dependent fashion. Inhibitors of other protease classes had
no effect on truncation. In addn., truncation did not occur at
4.degree.. It was found that truncation could also occur in Schwann
cell membrane preps., indicating that the putative protease was
membrane bound and closely assocd. with the LNGFR. Metal
reconstitution expts. revealed a strong preference toward
zinc for the truncating activity, with iron and manganese
having slight reconstitution activity in phenanthroline-quenched
membranes. To det. if apparent truncation could be inhibited in
vivo, the metalloprotease inhibitor 8-OHQ was administered to
neonatal rats. 8-OHQ resulted in decreased urine and blood NGF-Rt
levels and increased the sciatic nerve LNGFR content; this effect
was dose dependent. In adult rats with sciatic nerve crush
lesions, 8-OHQ (30-300 mg/kg, t.i.d.) significantly enhanced
the rate of sensory neuron regeneration as assessed by the nerve

pinch assay. This was accompanied by increased levels of LNGFR in distal nerve segments. These results suggest that Schwann cells possess a metalloprotease-like activity that serves to cleave LNFR from the surface of these cells. It is proposed that the putative metalloprotease represents a novel mechanism by which the Schwann cell regulates this particular cell surface protein. Furthermore, increasing the amt. of Schwann cell surface LNGFR appears to be of functional significance in that sensory nerve regeneration can be enhanced by inhibition of truncation.

ST metalloprotease low affinity NGF receptor truncation; Schwann cell NGF receptor truncation metalloprotease

IT Schwann cell

(low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation in, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Cell membrane

(metalloprotease of, low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation in Schwann cells mediation by)

IT Receptors

RL: PROC (Process)

(neurotrophic factor, p75, truncation of, in Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Animal growth regulators

RL: PROC (Process)

(neurotrophic factors, p75 receptors, truncation of, in Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Nerve, disease

(sensory, lesion, regeneration of, low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor of Schwann cell role in, inhibition of metalloprotease-mediated receptor truncation enhancement of)

IT 81669-70-7, Metalloprotease

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation mediation by, in Schwann cells)

IT 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(low-affinity receptors for, of Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in truncation of)

351589 ZINC
 56 ZINCS
 351600 ZINC
 (ZINC OR ZINCS)
 663949 CHLORIDE
 93623 CHLORIDES
 704867 CHLORIDE
 (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
 L5 11686 ZINC CHLORIDE
 (ZINC(W) CHLORIDE)

=> s 14 and 15

L6 13 L4 AND L5

=> d 16 1-13 all

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1999:667467 CAPLUS
 DN 132:15865
 TI Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from 8-
hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand
 AU Ouyang, Jian-Ming; Ling, Wei-Han; Liu, Ying-Liang
 CS Department of Chemistry, Jinan University, Canton, 510632, Peop. Rep.
 China
 SO Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. Sci. Technol., Sect. A (1999), 333, 145-149
 CODEN: MCLCE9; ISSN: 1058-725X
 PB Gordon & Breach Science Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 66-1 (Surface Chemistry and Colloids)
 Section cross-reference(s): 78
 AB The behavior of 2-octadecylcarbamoyl-8-**hydroxyquinoline** (HL)
 spreading monolayers was studied as a function of the metal ion concn.
 and
 counterions of the subphase. Stable complex monolayers were formed when
 the subphase contained >0.1 mM Zn(II) ion. LB films transferred from
 subphase contg. ZnCl₂ were characterized by XPS, UV-visible spectra and
 low-angle x-ray diffraction.
 ST Langmuir monolayer zinc complex **hydroxyquinoline** amphiphilic
 ligand
 IT Langmuir-Blodgett films
 (LB films of Zn-**hydroxyquinoline** complex transferred from
 subphase contg. ZnCl₂ characterized by XPS, UV-visible spectra and
 low-angle x-ray diffraction)
 IT Amphiphiles
 Chelating agents
 (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from 8-
hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
 IT Langmuir monolayers
 (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from
hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
 IT Counterions
 (.pi.-A isotherms of Langmuir monolayers of Zn-**hydroxyquinoline**
 complex with different zinc salts added in subphase to study
 counterion
 effect)
 IT 176665-15-9, 2-Octadecylcarbamoyl-8-**hydroxyquinoline**
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC
 (Process)
 (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from
hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
 IT 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**
 (ZnCl₂), properties 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7779-88-6, Zinc nitrate
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant)

Trying 3106016892...Open

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LOGINID:sssptaul25jdg
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

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now available!
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ZREGISTRY, and CASREACT
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NEWS 12 Mar 22 NEW FEATURES IN INPADOC - RANGE SEARCHING AND NEW
SDI/UPDATE SEARCH FIELD
NEWS 13 May 1 Beilstein Abstracts on STN - FILE BABS
NEWS 14 May 1 RN CROSSOVER AND ANSWER SIZE LIMITS INCREASED
NEWS 15 May 1 AIDSLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 16 May 1 Searching Y2-K compliant Patent Numbers

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:42:21 ON 02 MAY 2000

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.15	0.15

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 MAY 2000 HIGHEST RN 263413-64-5

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conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> s epothilone/cn

L1 0 EPOTHILONE/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.20	4.35

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 2 May 2000 VOL 132 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2000 (20000501/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of
all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for
more information.

Now you can extend your author, patent assignee, patent information,
and title searches back to 1907. The records from 1907-1966 now have
this searchable data in CAOLD. You now have electronic access to all
of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in CAPLUS on STN.

=> s epothilone

176 EPOTHILONE
89 EPOTHILONES
L2 189 EPOTHILONE
(EPOTHILONE OR EPOTHILONES)

=> s polyethylene glycol

225954 POLYETHYLENE
5608 POLYETHYLENES
227293 POLYETHYLENE
(POLYETHYLENE OR POLYETHYLENES)
217875 GLYCOL
24538 GLYCOLS
225823 GLYCOL
(GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)

L3 61919 POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
 (POLYETHYLENE (W) GLYCOL)

=> s l1 and l2

 0 L1
L4 0 L1 AND L2

=> s alkylpyrrolidone

 0 ALKYLPIRROLIDONE
 1 ALKYLPIRROLIDONES
L5 1 ALKYLPIRROLIDONE
 (ALKYLPIRROLIDONE OR ALKYLPIRROLIDONES)

=> sl1 and l5

SL1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and l5

 0 L1
L6 0 L1 AND L5

=> s l1 and organic solvent

 0 L1
 195311 ORGANIC
 2861 ORGANICS
 197146 ORGANIC
 (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
 554604 ORG
 10298 ORGS
 558098 ORG
 (ORG OR ORGS)
 606928 ORGANIC
 (ORGANIC OR ORG)
 386818 SOLVENT
 191256 SOLVENTS
 481621 SOLVENT
 (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
 86405 ORGANIC SOLVENT
 (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT)
L7 0 L1 AND ORGANIC SOLVENT

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	10.40	14.75

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:46:44 ON 02 MAY 2000